

09717529\_CLS  
Most Frequently Occurring Classifications of Patents Returned  
From A Search of 09717529 on March 17, 2003

Original Classifications

10	707/3
7	707/200
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6	709/217
6	713/200
6	713/201
5	709/203
4	707/1
4	707/100
3	340/572.1
3	345/708
3	705/75
3	707/101
3	707/103R
3	707/203
3	707/205
3	709/221
3	715/501.1
3	715/513
3	715/514
2	235/375
2	340/10.1
2	345/854
2	345/866
2	704/8
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2	707/102
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2	707/4
2	709/200
2	709/201
2	709/220
2	709/227
2	711/163
2	715/500
2	715/507

Cross-Reference Classifications

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13	707/3
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2 379/219  
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2 713/176  
2 713/201  
2 713/202  
2 715/526  
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Combined Classifications

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PLUS Search Results for S/N 09717529, Searched March 17, 2003

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## Search Results

Search Results for: [server and clients and parsing and files and url and browser]

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Sort by: **Title** **Publication** **Publication Date** **Score** Binder

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- 1** The <bigwig> project 92%  
 Claus Brabrand , Anders Møller , Michael I. Schwartzbach  
ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT) May 2002  
Volume 2 Issue 2

We present the results of the <bigwig> project, which aims to design and implement a high-level domain-specific language for programming interactive Web services.

A fundamental aspect of the development of the World Wide Web during the last decade is the gradual change from static to dynamic generation of Web pages. Generating Web pages dynamically in dialog with the client has the advantage of providing up-to-date and tailor-made information. The development of systems ...


- 2** Papers: On the move: From desktop to phonetop: a UI for web 91%  
 interaction on very small devices  
Jonathan Trevor , David M. Hilbert , Bill N. Schilit , Tzu Khiau Koh  
Proceedings of the 14th annual ACM symposium on User interface

09/ 7.7, 529

software and technology November 2001

While it is generally accepted that new Internet terminals should leverage the installed base of Web content and services, the differences between desktop computers and very small devices makes this challenging. Indeed, the browser interaction model has evolved on desktop computers having a unique combination of user interface (large display, keyboard, pointing device), hardware, and networking capabilities. In contrast, Internet enabled cell phones, typically with 3-10 lines of text, sacrifice ...

**3** Principled design of the modern Web architecture 87%


 Roy T. Fielding , Richard N. Taylor

ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT) May 2002

Volume 2 Issue 2

The World Wide Web has succeeded in large part because its software architecture has been designed to meet the needs of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia application. The modern Web architecture emphasizes scalability of component interactions, generality of interfaces, independent deployment of components, and intermediary components to reduce interaction latency, enforce security, and encapsulate legacy systems. In this article we introduce the Representational State Transfer (REST) arc ...


**4** m-links: An infrastructure for very small internet devices 87%

 Bill N. Schilit , Jonathan Trevor , David M. Hilbert , Tzu Khiau Koh

Proceedings of the seventh annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking July 2001

In this paper we describe the Mobile Link (m-Links) infrastructure for utilizing existing World Wide Web content and services on wireless phones and other very small Internet terminals. Very small devices, typically with 3-20 lines of text, provide portability and other functionality while sacrificing usability as Internet terminals. In order to provide access on such limited hardware we propose a small device web navigation model that is more appropriate than the desktop computer's web brows ...

**5** The state of the art in locally distributed Web-server systems 87%


 Valeria Cardellini , Emiliano Casalicchio , Michele Colajanni , Philip S. Yu

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) June 2002

## Volume 34 Issue 2


The overall increase in traffic on the World Wide Web is augmenting user-perceived response times from popular Web sites, especially in conjunction with special events. System platforms that do not replicate information content cannot provide the needed scalability to handle large traffic volumes and to match rapid and dramatic changes in the number of clients. The need to improve the performance of Web-based services has produced a variety of novel content delivery architectures. This article w ...

- 6** WebSplitter: a unified XML framework for multi-device collaborative Web browsing 87%  
Richard Han , Veronique Perret , Mahmoud Naghshineh  
Proceedings of the 2000 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work December 2000  
WebSplitter symbolizes the union of pervasive multi-device computing and collaborative multi-user computing. WebSplitter provides a unified XML framework that enables multi-device and multi-user Web browsing. WebSplitter splits a requested Web page and delivers the appropriate partial view of each page to each user, or more accurately to each user's set of devices. Multiple users can participate in the same browsing session, as in traditional conferencing groupware. Depending on the acc ...
- 7** A language for creating and manipulating VRML 85%  
Terrence J. Parr , Timothy F. Rohaly  
Proceedings of the first symposium on Virtual reality modeling language January 1995
- 8** At the Forge: Working with LWP 85%  
Reuven M. Lerner  
Linux Journal January 1999
- 9** Prediction of future world wide web traffic characteristics for capacity planning 85%  
Kenneth J. Christensen , Nandini J. Javagal  
International Journal of Network Management September 1999  
Volume 7 Issue 5  
To plan for future network capacity requires an understanding of traffic. This article presents a traffic characterization and performance evaluation of future WWW protocols. © 1997 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
- 10** An efficient and lightweight embedded Web server for 85%

-  **Web-based network element management**  
Hong-Taek Ju , Mi-Joung Choi , James W. Hong  
International Journal of Network Management September 2000  
Volume 10 Issue 5


An Embedded Web Server &lpar;EWS&rpar; is a Web server which runs on an embedded system with limited computing resources to serve embedded Web documents to a Web browser. By embedding a Web server into a network device, it is possible to provide a Web&hyphen;based management user interface, which are user&hyphen;friendly, inexpensive, cross&hyphen;platform, and network&hyphen;ready. This article explores the topic of an efficient and lightweight embedded Web server for Web&hyphen;based netw ...

- 11 Papers: collaborating through documents: FLANNEL: adding 84%**

-  computation to electronic mail during transmission  
Victoria Bellotti , Nicolas Ducheneaut , Mark Howard , Christine Neuwirth , Ian Smith , Trevor Smith  
Proceedings of the 15th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology October 2002


In this paper, we describe FLANNEL, an architecture for adding computational capabilities to email. FLANNEL allows email to be modified by an application while in transit between sender and receiver. This modification is done without modification to the endpoints---mail clients---at either end. This paper also describes interaction techniques that we have developed to allow senders of email to quickly and easily select computations to be performed by FLANNEL. Through, our experience, we explain ...

- 12 Industrial Session: Scalable streaming of JPEG2000 images using 84%**

-  hypertext transfer protocol  
Sachin Deshpande , Wenjun Zeng  
Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia October 2001


This paper describes a scalable architecture for streaming of JPEG2000 images, using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). JPEG2000 is a new image compression standard. One of the goals of JPEG2000 is to support large images. For a large image, even the compressed image file size can be very big. Thus downloading the entire image at its full resolution can take a long time depending upon the user's connection speed. Thus we propose to use streaming of JPEG2000 images. We use Hypertext transfer pro ...

- 13 The Purdue University network-computing hubs: running 83%**

-  unmodified simulation tools via the WWW  
Nirav H. Kapadia , José A. B. Fortes , Mark S. Lundstrom  
ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation (TOMACS)  
January 2000  
Volume 10 Issue 1


This paper describes the Web interface management infrastructure of a functioning network-computing system (PUNCH) that allows users to run unmodified simulation packages at geographically dispersed sites. The system currently contains more than fifty university and commercial simulation tools, and has been used to carry out more than two hundred thousand simulations via the World Wide Web. Dynamically-constructed virtual URLs allow the Web interface management infrastructure to support the ...

**14** Extraction and Visualization: Webformulate: a web-based visual 82%

-  continual query system  
Jennifer Leopold , Meg Heimovics , Tyler Palmer  
Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on World Wide Web May 2002


Today there is a plethora of data accessible via the Internet. The Web has greatly simplified the process of searching for, accessing, and sharing information. However, a considerable amount of Internet-distributed data still goes unnoticed and unutilized, particularly in the case of frequently-updated, Internet-distributed databases. In this paper we give an overview of *WebFormulate*, a Web-based visual continual query system that addresses the problems associated with formulating tempora ...

**15** Web and e-business application: Dynamically generating web 82%

-  application fragments from page templates  
Uwe Zdun  
Proceedings of the 17th symposium on Proceedings of the 2002 ACM symposium on applied computing March 2002

Web-based applications are typically required to be highly customizable and configurable. New application requirements have to be introduced rapidly, often without stopping the running application process. Moreover, in many cases the same business logic has to be presented to different channels and/or user interfaces. In this paper we present a dynamic page template architecture for decomposing configurable and representational fragments of the application from the business logic. Page templates ...

**16** Web Servers and Dynamic Content 82%

-  Dan Teodor

## Linux Journal February 2001

Using legacy languages like C and Fortran can aid computationally complex web applications.

### **17** Model-driven development of Web applications: the AutoWeb system 82%

Piero Fraternali , Paolo Paolini

ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS) October 2000

Volume 18 Issue 4

This paper describes a methodology for the development of WWW applications and a tool environment specifically tailored for the methodology. The methodology and the development environment are based upon models and techniques already used in the hypermedia, information systems, and software engineering fields, adapted and blended in an original mix. The foundation of the proposal is the conceptual design of WWW applications, using HDM-lite, a notation for the specification of structure, nav ...

### **18** The case for persistent-connection HTTP 82%

Jeffrey C. Mogul

ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review , Proceedings of the conference on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communication October 1995

Volume 25 Issue 4

The success of the World-Wide Web is largely due to the simplicity, hence ease of implementation, of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP, however, makes inefficient use of network and server resources, and adds unnecessary latencies, by creating a new TCP connection for each request. Modifications to HTTP have been proposed that would transport multiple requests over each TCP connection. These modifications have led to debate over their actual impact on users, on servers, and on the net ...

### **19** Reducing cognitive overhead on the world wide web 82%

Rebecca J Witt , Susan P Tyerman

Australian Computer Science Communications , Proceedings of the twenty-fifth Australasian conference on Computer science - Volume 4 January 2002


Volume 24 Issue 1

HyperScout, a Web application, is an intermediary between a server and a client. It intercepts a page to the client, gathers information on each link, and annotates each link with the discovered information. This paper reports on the development of *HyperScout var UniSA*, a development of the HyperScout model and application, that dramatically extends static and dynamic link



annotations. Annotations provide the user with additional information, which they use to make better navigational cho ...

**20** The architecture of robust publishing systems 82%

 **1** Marc Waldman , Aviel D. Rubin , Lorrie Faith Cranor  
ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT) November 2001  
Volume 1 Issue 2

The Internet in its present form does not protect content from censorship. It is straightforward to trace any document back to a specific Web server, and usually directly to an individual. As we discuss below, there are valid reasons for publishing a document in a censorship-resistant manner. Unfortunately, few tools exist that facilitate this form of publishing. We describe the architecture of robust systems for publishing content on the Web. The discussion is in the context of Publius, as that ...

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